

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ACCESSING THE PERICARDIAL SPACE

Background Of The Invention

This invention relates to methods and apparatus for accessing the pericardial space for medical treatment of the heart.

5 Knowledge of the pericardium dates back to the time of Galen (129-200 A.D.) the Greek physician and anatomist who gave the pericardium its name. The pericardial sac surrounds the heart like a glove enfolds a hand, and the pericardial space is naturally fluid-filled. The normal pericardium functions to prevent dilatation of the chambers of the heart, lubricates the surfaces of the heart, and maintains the heart in a fixed geometric position. It also provides a barrier to the spread of infection from adjacent structures in the chest, and prevents the adhesion of surrounding
10 tissues to the heart. See generally, *Holt JP: The normal pericardium, Amer J Cardiol 26:455,1970; Spodick DH: Medical history of the pericardium, Amer J Cardiol 26:447,1970*. The normal pericardial space is small in volume and the fluid film within it is too thin to functionally separate the heart from the pericardium. It has been observed that when fluid is injected into the
15 pericardial space it accumulates in the atrioventricular and interventricular grooves, but not over the ventricular surfaces [*Shabetai R: Pericardial and cardiac pressure, Circulation 77:1, 1988*].

Pericardiocentesis, or puncture of the pericardium, heretofore has been indicated for (1) diagnosis of pericardial disease(s) by study of the pericardial fluid, (2) withdrawal of pericardial fluid for the treatment of acute cardiac tamponade, and (3) infusion of therapeutic agents for the
20 treatment of malignant effusion or tumors. During 1994, it is estimated that approximately 12,000 pericardiocentesis procedures were performed in the United States and that less than 200 of these patients underwent therapy with the intrapericardial injection of drugs. At present, intrapericardial injection of drugs is clinically limited to the treatment of abnormal pericardial conditions and diseases, such as malignant or loculated pericardial effusions and tumors. Drugs that have been
25 injected into the pericardial space include antibiotic (sclerosing) agents [*Wei J, et al: Recurrent cardiac tamponade and large pericardial effusions: Management with an indwelling pericardial catheter, Amer J Cardiol 42:281,1978; Davis S, et al: Intrapericardial tetracycline for the management of cardiac tamponade secondary to malignant pericardial effusion, N Engl J Med 299:1113,1978; Shepherd F, et al: Tetracycline sclerosis in the management of malignant pericardial effusion, J Clin Oncol 3:1678,1985; Maher E, et al: Intraperi-cardial instillation of*
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bleomycin in malignant pericardial effusion, *Amer Heart J* 11:613,1986; van der Gaast A, et al: Intrapericardial instillation of bleomycin in management of malignant pericardial effusion, *Eur J Cancer Clin Oncol* 25:1505,1989; Imamura T, et al: Intrapericardial instillation of OK-432 for the management of malignant pericardial effusion, *Jpn J Med* 28:62,1989; Cormican M, et al: Intraperi-cardial bleomycin for the management of cardiac tamponade secondary to malignant pericardial effusion, *Brit Heart J* 63:61,1990; Mitchell M, et al: Multiple myeloma complicated by restrictive cardiomyopathy and cardiac tamponade, *Chest* 103:946, 1993], antineoplastic drugs [Terpenning M, et al: Intrapericardial nitrogen mustard with catheter drainage for the treatment of malignant effusions, *Proc Amer Assoc Cancer Res (abstr)* 20:286,1979; Markman M, et al: Intrapericardial instillation of cisplatin in a patient with a large malignant effusion, *Cancer Drug Delivery* 1:49,1985; Figoli F, et al: Pharmacokinetics of VM 26 given intrapericardially or intravenously in patients with malignant pericardial effusion, *Cancer Chemotherapy Pharmacol* 20:239, 1987; Fiorentino M, et al: Intrapericardial instillation of platin in malignant peri-cardial effusion, *Cancer* 62:1904,1988], radioactive compound [Martini N, et al: Intra-pericardial instillation of radioactive chronic phosphite in malignant pericardial effusion, *AJR* 128:639,1977], and a fibrinolytic agent [Cross J, et al: Use of streptokinase to aid in drainage of postoperative pericardial effusion, *Brit Heart J* 62:217,1989].

Intrapericardial drug delivery has not been clinically utilized for heart-specific treatments where pericardial pathology is normal, because the pericardial space is normally small and very difficult to access without invasive surgery or risk of cardiac injury by standard needle pericardiocentesis techniques. The pericardiocentesis procedure is carried out by experienced personnel in the cardiac catheterization laboratory, with equipment for fluoroscopy and monitoring of the electrocardiogram. Electrocardiographic monitoring of the procedure using the pericardial needle as an electrode is commonly employed [Bishop LH, et al: The electrocardiogram as a safeguard in pericardiocentesis, *JAMA* 162:264,1956; Neill JR, et al: A pericardiocentesis electrode, *N Engl J Med* 264:711,1961; Gotsman MS, et al: A pericardiocentesis electrode needle, *Br Heart J* 28:566,1966; Kerber RE, et al: Electrocardiographic indications of atrial puncture during pericardiocentesis, *N Engl J Med* 282:1142,1970]. An echocardiographic transducer with a central lumen has also been used to guide the pericardiocentesis needle [Goldberg BB, et al: Ultrasonically guided pericardiocentesis, *Amer J Cardiol* 31:490,1973]. Complications associated with needle pericardiocentesis include laceration of a coronary artery or the right ventricle, perforation of the right atrium or ventricle, puncture of the stomach or colon, pneumothorax,

arrhythmia, tamponade, hypotension, ventricular fibrillation, and death. The complication rates for needle pericardiocentesis are increased in situations where the pericardial space and fluid effusion volume is small (i.e., the pericardial size is more like normal).

5 Chin et al have described a method and apparatus for accessing the pericardial space for the insertion of implantable defibrillation leads [U.S. Patent No. 5,071,428]. The method required gripping the pericardium with a forceps device and cutting the pericardium with a scalpel (pericardiotomy) under direct vision through a subxiphoid surgical incision.

10 A method for the intrapericardial injection of angiogenic agents has been reported [Uchida Y, et al: *Angiogenic therapy of acute myocardial infarction by intrapericardial injection of basic fibroblast growth factor and heparan sulfate*, *Circulation AHA Abstracts - 1994*]. While the method was not described in detail, it generally involved the percutaneous transcatheter bolus injection of drugs into the pericardial cavity via the right atrium. The major limitation of this method is that the right atrial wall is crossed which could lead to bleeding into the pericardial space. In addition, the method involved the bolus injection of drugs rather than long-term delivery
15 via a catheter or controlled release material.

Summary Of The Invention

A principal object of the invention is to provide a method and apparatus for accessing the pericardial space without invasive surgery and to reduce the risk of injury to the heart during pericardial catheterization.

20 A more specific object of the invention is to provide an apparatus with the means to create a needle puncture through the wall of the pericardium without puncture of the heart.

A further object of the invention is to provide an apparatus with a lumen to be used for the introduction of other elements and materials into the pericardium for site-specific drug delivery to the heart and coronary arteries, or the introduction of implantable defibrillator or other
25 cardioregulatory electrodes into the pericardial space.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a method for advancing a catheter into the pericardial space for the withdrawal of pericardial fluid and/or the intrapericardial injection or infusion of bioactive therapeutic agents to treat diseases of the heart and coronary arteries.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus having a simple mode of operation which may be used to pass a guide wire and catheter into the pericardial space without the need for invasive surgery.

5 The present invention provides apparatus and method for nonsurgical access to the pericardial space through a needle puncture of the anterior pericardium (pericardiocentesis) in a manner reducing risk of injury to the heart, provides a lumen for introduction of substances into the pericardial space through the pierced pericardium, and allows introduction of a catheter into the pericardial space so accessed, thereby to enable the withdrawal of pericardial fluid and/or the intrapericardial injection or infusion of bioactive therapeutic agents to treat diseases of the heart
10 and coronary arteries in a site specific manner, or to allow the introduction of implantable defibrillator electrodes into the pericardial space.

An apparatus of the present invention for percutaneously accessing the intrapericardial space comprises an elongated outer tubular body having a closed distal end, an aperture in a sidewall adjacent the closed end, and a proximal portion for applying a vacuum thereto. An
15 elongated inner tubular body has a distal end sealingly extending into the outer tubular body from a proximal end external to the outer tubular body, creating a first passage between the first and inner tubular bodies. A piercing body is disposed in a distal portion of the outer tubular body adjacent the aperture. The piercing body has a sharp distal end and a lumen extending through it from a proximal end of it to a sidewall opening in it adjacent such sharp distal end. The proximal end of
20 the piercing body is connected to the distal end of the inner tubular body, thereby creating a conduit leading from outside the outer tubular body to the piercing body sidewall opening. The piercing body is longitudinally moveable in the outer tubular body to an extent permitting the distal end of the piercing body to traverse the aperture of the outer tubular body and appose the sidewall opening of the piercing body and the aperture of the outer tubular body. Means providing a
25 passage are laterally adjacent the piercing body for permitting flow communication from the aperture of the outer tubular body to the passage between the tubular bodies, under influence of an applied vacuum, regardless of the longitudinal location of the piercing body in the distal portion of the outer tubular body.

The invention further constitutes a method for accessing a pericardial space, which
30 comprises percutaneously inserting the distal portion of an elongated outer tubular body containing

an aperture in a sidewall adjacent the distal end, locating such distal portion over the pericardium substantially parallel thereto with the aperture facing the pericardium surface, applying a vacuum to the tubular body remotely from the distal portion to draw a portion of the pericardium away from the surface of the heart into the aperture in a capture position, advancing a piercing element contained in the tubular body adjacent the aperture in a direction substantially parallel to the heart to pierce the portion of the pericardium captured in the opening, and retracting the piercing element to leave a hole in the pericardium.

The method of this invention further includes delivering a substance through the tubular body and into the pericardial space through the hole created in the pericardium. The substance suitably may be formed or formless. Suitably a formed substance is the distal portion of a filament. The filament may be electro- or photo-conductive, for example, a defibrillator electrode; it may be solid, such as a guidewire; or it may be hollow, such as a catheter. Alternatively the substance may be formless, such as a liquid, paste or gel, and may be bioactive as a cardiovascular drug.

Where the substance is a filament, the method further comprises withdrawing the tubular body and the piercing body over the filament, leaving the filament distal portion in place in the pericardial space with a proximal portion inclusive of the proximal end of the filament remaining external to the body of the patient. Where the filament is electro- or photo-conductive, the invention further comprises accessing the proximal portion of the filament to regulate the heart. Where the filament is hollow, this method thereby provides an indwelling catheter to the pericardial space.

This invention suitably employs an elongated inner tubular body having a distal end sealingly extending into the percutaneously inserted outer tubular body from a proximal end external to the outer tubular body. The piercing element suitably comprises a body having a sharp distal end and a lumen extending therethrough from a proximal end thereof to a sidewall opening therein adjacent such sharp distal end, the proximal end of the piercing body being connected to the distal end of the inner tubular body, thereby creating a conduit leading from externally of the outer tubular body to the piercing body sidewall opening, the piercing body being longitudinally moveable in the outer tubular body to an extent permitting the distal end thereof to traverse the aperture and appose the piercing body sidewall opening and the aperture. In this embodiment, the

substance is delivered through the so provided conduit into the pericardial space through the hole created in the pericardium.

5 In this latter aspect, where the substance is the distal portion of a filament, the step of delivering comprises advancing a filament distal portion through the inner tubular body and through the pericardium portal into the pericardial space. Where the filament is a guidewire, the method of this invention further comprises withdrawing the first and inner tubular bodies and the piercing body over the guidewire, leaving the distal portion of said guidewire in place in the pericardial space, advancing the leading end of a catheter over said guidewire into said pericardial space, and then withdrawing said guidewire to leave said catheter end in said pericardial space. A
10 bioactive substance may then be delivered into the pericardial space through this catheter.

Preferably the distal end of the tubular body is radio-opaque. Suitably the apparatus further comprises an electroconductive terminal adjacent said aperture and a terminal lead electroconductively communicating said terminal exteriorly of outer tubular body remotely from said distal end of said outer tubular body.

15 The nature, objects, and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent to those skilled in the art when viewed in light of the following detailed description and accompanying drawings.

Brief Description Of The Drawings

20 FIG. 1 is a longitudinal, centerline sectional, side-graphical outline or schematic view of the invention illustrating a preferred embodiment of the pericardiocentesis apparatus for nonsurgical intrapericardial access.

FIG. 2 is a side schematic view of the distal end portion of the invention.

FIG. 3 is a bottom schematic view of the distal end portion of the invention.

25 FIG. 4 is a longitudinal, centerline sectional, side schematic view of the distal end of the invention.

FIG. 5 is a longitudinal, centerline sectional, side schematic view of the distal end of the invention showing the needle in the fully retracted (sheathed) position.

FIG. 6 is cross sectional view of Fig. 5, taken along the line 6-6 of FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a longitudinal, centerline sectional, side schematic of the distal end of the invention showing the needle in the fully advanced (extended) position.

5 FIGS. 8 to 12 are longitudinal, centerline sectional, side schematic view of the distal end of the invention and the pericardium, sequentially illustrating the steps of practicing the present invention to first capture the pericardium, then puncture it with a needle (pericardiocentesis), and then insert a intrapericardial guide wire.

FIG. 8 is a longitudinal, centerline sectional, side schematic view of the distal end of the invention illustrating its position over the anterior surface of the pericardium.

10 FIG. 9 is a longitudinal, centerline sectional, side schematic view of the distal end of the invention illustrating capture of the pericardium with suction and formation of the pericardial bleb.

FIG. 10 is a longitudinal, centerline sectional, side schematic view of the distal end of the invention illustrating the needle in the fully advanced (extended) position with puncture of the pericardial bleb.

15 FIG. 11 is a longitudinal, centerline sectional, side schematic view of the distal end of the invention illustrating insertion of the guide wire through the needle into the pericardial space.

FIG. 12 is a side schematic view of the pericardium after removal of the invention illustrating the intrapericardial guide wire.

20 FIG. 13 is a side schematic view of the distal portion of the invention illustrating an embodiment of the intrapericardial access apparatus with a modified distal head.

FIG. 14 is a front schematic view of the distal portion of the invention illustrating an embodiment of the intrapericardial access apparatus with a modified distal head.

FIG. 15 is a side view of the distal portion of the invention illustrating an embodiment of the intrapericardial access apparatus with an electrode modification.

25 FIG. 16 is a bottom-view of the distal portion of the invention illustrating an embodiment of the intrapericardial access apparatus with an electrode modification.

FIG. 17 is an illustration of the heart illustrating the placement of the pericardial access apparatus of the invention inserted subxiphoidally.

Detailed Description Of The Preferred Embodiments

Referring to FIG. 1, an introducer apparatus 100 for percutaneously accessing the intrapericardial space and constructed in accordance with this invention, comprises a distal end portion 102 which is attached to and may be considered a distal extension of first elongate outer tubular body 104 which in turn is attached to a connector portion 106, which may be considered a proximal extension of tubular body 104. Connector portion 106 has a side branch 108 which in turn is connected to a vacuum supply 116. A second or inner elongate tubular body 112 having a distal end 111 and a proximal end 113 extends into first or outer tubular body 104 including connector portion 106 from outside outer tubular body 104, creating a passage 120 between first and inner tubular bodies 104 and 112. Passage 120 is an annulus where first and inner tubular bodies 104 and 112 are circular in cross section. At the end of connector 106 is a seal or gasket 110 which seals passage 120 inside of the tubular body 104 and connector portion 106 from ambient pressure while still permitting inner tubular body 112 to move in and out of connector portion 106. Loaded within tubular body 112 is a guide wire 114.

The distal end portion 102 is illustrated in FIG. 2 with a close-up side-view. The bottom-view of FIG. 2 is illustrated in FIG. 3. A centerline sectional side-view of FIG. 2 is illustrated in FIG. 4. The distal end portion 102 of introducer apparatus 100 is radio-opaque, rigid, and contains an axial passage 120 which is part of a continuous passage 120 in segments 106 and 108 of outer body 104. The passage 120 in distal portion 102 terminates axially at a closure or end portion 121. A radial bore 122 in tubular body sidewall 119 adjacent closure end 121 intersects, suitably orthogonally, passage 120 and creates a cavity at 122 entered by aperture 123. A needle carrier block 126 is arranged and moveable longitudinally in passage 120 without occluding flow communication of fluid from aperture 123 toward branch 108 under influence of vacuum source 116. A needle 124 having an axial lumen 125 is carried in needle carrier 126 and attached to the needle carrier using a set screw 128. Needle 124 has a sharp leading or distal end 127 extending distally from carrier 126 and a trailing or proximal end 129 extending proximally from carrier 126. Needle 124 includes a sidewall lateral opening 131 adjacent sharp leading end 127 and positioned to be apposed to or alignedly juxtaposed over aperture 123 of radial bore 122 in passage

120 when needle carrier 126 is advanced in tubular body distal portion 102. At sidewall opening 131, lumen 125 accesses cavity 122 where piercing of pericardium 144 occurs. Distal end 111 of the second or inner tubular body 112 is axially connected to the trailing end 129 of needle 124, as shown in FIG. 2. This connection creates a conduit leading from externally of outer tubular body 104 through inner tubular body 112 and axial lumen 125 to needle sidewall opening 131. This enables access to the pericardial space through sidewall opening 131 after pericardium 144 is pierced. In FIGS 1-11 this conduit is occupied by guidewire 114. The purpose of lumen 125 and the conduit leading through inner tube 112 is not to supply a vacuum to withdraw fluid. That is the purpose of passage 120, and passage 120 is much larger in cross section than lumen 125. Suitably the ratio of cross sectional areas of passage 120 to lumen 125 exceeds about 5 and may be up to about 200, more preferably from about 5 to about 100, the larger the number, the greater the vacuum force available. However, the vacuum force applied need be only sufficient to acquire and draw a blob of pericardium into cavity 122 for piercing so that whatever is to be introduced through needle 124 can be delivered into the pericardial space so accessed.

15 FIG. 5 is identical to FIG. 4 except that the needle carrier 126 and retaining screw 132 are not sectioned. Needle carrier 126, aside from providing a mechanism to mount needle 124 in proper alignment to a platform, also moves between two travel limiters arranged in tubular body distal portion 102 proximately of aperture 123 for limiting longitudinal movement of needle carrier 126 and hence needle 124 in tubular body distal portion 102 toward and away from closed distal end 121. Carrier 126 includes along an outer surface a longitudinal recess or groove 134 having a blind distal end 138 and an open proximal end 139. An interior protrusion such as a set screw 132 is mounted on tubular body 102 and extends transversely radially inward, as illustrated in FIG. 6, to protrude into groove 134. At the fully retracted or proximal position of needle holder 126, set screw 132 contacts the blind end 138 of groove 134. Another limiter comprises a constriction 140 at stop 136 in tubular body distal portion 102 distal to and narrower than needle carrier 126 that prevents further distal movement of needle holder 126 past the proximal portion of constriction 140 at stop 136, as shown in FIG. 7, fixing the fully extended or distal position of needle holder 126 in tubular body 102. As illustrated in FIGS. 5 and 7 the tip of needle 124 in the fully retracted position (FIG. 5) is limited by protrusion 132 and does not violate the boundary of bore 122. In the fully extended position (FIG. 7) limited by constriction 140 at stop 136, needle 124 extends significantly into bore 122.

Instead of this arrangement to control travel, both ends of groove 134 can be blind, with travel being limited by the stop; or a constriction can be furnished both distally and proximally of carrier 126. Indeed, the travel limiter for the fully extended position of needle 124 and needle carrier 126 suitably is provided by end closure 121 of distal portion 102 of outer tube 104.

5 However, the embodiment illustrated is of simple construction and is satisfactory.

FIG. 6 is section 6-6 of FIG. 5. As seen in Fig. 6, needle carrier 126 is relieved in an upper of its body, providing a passage 130 laterally adjacent carrier 126 permitting flow communication from aperture 123 to the portion of passage 120 proximal of carrier 126, regardless of the longitudinal location of needle carrier 126 in the distal portion of outer tubular body 102.

10 Subambient pressure provided by vacuum source 116 results in ambient gas flow from aperture 123 of the tubular body distal portion 102, through passage 120, around needle carrier 126 at passage 130, inside the annulus portion of passage 120 to side branch 108, to the vacuum source 116. Instead of relief of the outside periphery of carrier 126, other means of passage of fluid flow past carrier 126 may be employed, including longitudinal grooves along the periphery of carrier
15 body 126 or separate channels external to the inner periphery of tubular body 104 accessed through openings into the passage 120 located beyond the limit of travel of carrier 126.

Second or inner tubular body 112, containing the guide wire 114, is sealed from subambient pressure via seal 110 on connector 106.

FIGS. 8 to 10 more particularly illustrate sequentially the inventive method for puncture of
20 the pericardial wall. At the start of the procedure, a small subxiphoid incision is made in the skin. The method of the present invention for pericardiocentesis is then carried out through the following steps.

The tubular body device 104, with radio-opaque distal end 121, is inserted through the subxiphoid incision and advanced percutaneously, with the aid of fluoroscopy, over the diaphragm
25 into the mediastinal space and is positioned so that the aperture 123 on the tubular body distal end 102 is over the anterior surface of the pericardial sac 144 (FIG. 8). Also shown in section is the wall of the ventricle 146 and the intrapericardial space 148.

Vacuum supply 116, connected to the branch portion 108 of outer tubular body 104, is then energized and air is evacuated from the distal portion 102 of tubular body 104 and the side opening

creation substantially parallel to the heart to avoid risk of puncture of the heart. In FIG. 17, guidewire 114 has been advanced through the hole created in the pericardium.

After guidewire 114 has been advanced into the pericardial space, a catheter may then be percutaneously advanced over guide wire 114 into the pericardial space for the withdrawal of fluid, and/or the intrapericardial injection or infusion of therapeutic agents, or the intrapericardial insertion of implantable materials.

As mentioned before, the invention involves only in part the ability to introduce a guidewire and thereby a catheter into the pericardial space. The facility of the conduit provided by lumen 125 in flow communication with the lumen of inner tubular body 112 exiting outside outer tubular body 104 at its proximal end 111 at segment 106 gives a channel for fluids, pastes, gels, particles and solids passage directly to the pericardial space for administration of fluid or implant therapeutic agents to the heart or for implantation of electro- or photo-conductive cardioregulatory apparatus, suitably filamentary devices such as defibrillator electrodes, which, after withdrawal of apparatus 100, can be accessed outside the patients body and connected to body exterior devices for regulation or monitoring of the heart. Apparatus 100 may be supplied for use with this device channel empty, and when access is gained to pericardial space 146 as has been described, the agents to be delivered to the pericardial space can be pumped, injected or infused directly through this access channel to exit needle side opening 131 (still within pericardial space 146) and enter the pericardial space. Alternatively, apparatus 100 can be furnished preloaded with a filament in needle 125 which can be advanced into the pericardial space after it is accessed with apparatus 100. The filament may itself be hollow and serve as a catheter for in-dwelling administration of therapeutic agents after removal of apparatus 100. The filament can be solid, as in the instance of a guidewire or electro- or photo-conductive cardioregulation lead.

The present application is assigned to the assignee of United States Patent Application Serial Number 08/264,458 filed June 23, 1994, incorporated herein by reference, which describes a method of treating the coronary arteries of the heart that comprises application of therapeutic substances to the exterior surface of the heart. As already mentioned, fluid injected into the pericardial space accumulates in the atrioventricular and interventricular grooves. Since the epicardial coronary arteries are located in the grooves of the heart, a bioactive therapeutic substance delivered into the pericardial space through the methodology and device of this invention

can accumulate and be concentrated over the coronary blood vessels. Intrapericardial drug delivery applications include injection/infusion of liquid drug preparations via a catheter placed according to this invention ("free drugs"), and delivery of constrained release materials for controlled drug release and time-based (long term) pharmacologic therapy, using the method and apparatus of this invention. Such constrained release materials suitably include implants and may comprise biopolymers, biodegradable fibers, liposomes, biodegradable polymeric microspheres, pastes, and gels. Thus this invention provides methods and means for accessing the pericardial space and delivery of a biodegradable drug loaded fiber which releases drug into the pericardial fluid for extended periods of time, for delivery of drug loaded liposomes or drug release microspheres (biodegradable polymer) to accumulate in the ventricular grooves and provide localized drug delivery to the coronary arteries, and for delivery of a drug loaded fibrin biopolymer or drug release gel which can be squeezed into the ventricular sulcus sites providing coronary artery site specific drug delivery. Depending on the viscosity of the substances used, regional site-specific treatment to a particular portion of the coronary circulation can be achieved by injecting the drug delivery material into the pericardium at a particular location using the apparatus of this invention.

Cardiovascular drugs for intrapericardial delivery can include vasodilator, antiplatelet, anticoagulant, thrombolytic, anti-inflammatory, antiarrhythmic, inotropic, antimitotic, angiogenic, antiatherogenic and gene therapy agents. Reference is made to co-pending U.S. patent application Serial No. 08/264,458 filed June 23, 1994 for a description of the methodology of treatment of cardiovascular disease by drugs placed in the pericardial space.

FIG. 13 illustrates an embodiment of the present invention in which distal end 121 of the outer tubular body 104 comprises a stabilizer portion 160. FIG. 14 is a front view of FIG. 13. Stabilizer portion 160 is axially fixed to distal portion 102 of body 104, and is frontally ramped in a gently upward slope as indicated by 164, and narrows vertically from bottom to top as seen in FIG. 14. This frontal sloping eases entry under the sternum during insertion of the tubular body 104. Longitudinal grooves 162 along the upper surface of nose 160 help strip or otherwise remove fatty tissue on the pericardial surface away from the device, as well as provide a means of orienting the apparatus 100 to the surface of the pericardium. FIG. 14 indicates two downwardly shaped longitudinal nodes 166 which create a longitudinal concavity 168 between them. This concavity keeps the pericardium from bunching as the device is moved over it.

FIG. 15 illustrates an embodiment of the present invention which includes an electroconductive terminal adjacent aperture 123 of outer tubular body distal portion 102 and a terminal lead electroconductively communicating exteriorly outer tubular body remote from distal portion 102. FIG. 16 is a bottom view of FIG. 15. A ring 170, which is electrically conductive around side opening entrance 123, communicates to an electrically conductive strip 172 which is a part of tubular body 102. FIG. 15 indicates part of the tubular body 104, cut away to show the addition of a wire 174 or equivalent which is attached to the electrically conductive material 172. The purpose of this device enhancement is to measure the electrocardiogram (EKG) signal from the heart 146 and pericardium 144, and transmit this signal back to the proximal end of the invention 100 where it is coupled to a EKG display monitor. Coupling of the invention 100 to a EKG monitor adds further information that the device is contacting the pericardium 144. Thus this invention further comprising monitoring the electrocardial signal of the heart to determine contact of aperture 123 of tubular body with the pericardium during said percutaneous insertion step.

The vacuum in tubular body 104 may also be monitored to detect a decrease in vacuum pressure marking capture of a bleb portion 150 of pericardium in aperture 123 and lateral opening 122.

From the foregoing detailed description, it is believed apparent that the present invention provides a method and apparatus for accessing the pericardial space by needle puncture (pericardiocentesis) without the need for invasive surgery and with a reduced risk of injury to the heart. It should be understood that the invention is not intended to be limited to the specifics of the described preferred embodiments, but is defined by the accompanying claims.